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THE ISSUES JOINED.

What were the pledges which constituted the Statehood compact? They were all those submissions made by the Mormon church concerning which the United States had been at controversy with the church. For it is inconceivable that the Government of this great Republic would admit into full and sovereign statehood any Territory therefore at variance with the Government, and immediately raise it to sovereignty in the sisterhood, without exactions of complete submission by the former belligerent.

These submissions were:
Polygamy.
Polygamic Cohabitation.
Domination of the Affairs of the State by the Church.
Commercialism.
Freedom of the People.

Angels at Los Angeles can readily learn that all the men in the Salt Lake party are not Saints.

Property-owners will feel relieved for a while now, a majority of the members of the Council being out of town.

President Smith will not care to go on the witness stand until some time when he wants to feel uncomfortable.

Among the concessions the Light and Railway company will not make is one that the Newhouse proposition is a good one.

Ample arrangements have undoubtedly been made to prevent the excursionists from suffering from thirst while crossing the desert.

Salt Lake's excursionists wear no striking garments, relying upon their fine appearance and a neat red badge to attract due attention.

Strangers visiting Provo from now on will find it difficult to reverse the custom of taking a clove with a drink by taking a drink with a clove.

In his settlement with his depositors, Banker Schettler will cheerfully waive all claim to occupancy of the big home in which Warden Pratt resides.

Mr. Peltier thinks he is unfortunate because some other man resembles him, but he should remember how much worse it is for the other fellow.

But has not Mr. Peltier proven worthy of the clothes given him by Senator Smoot, by not sending a report to Washington against the Senator?

Councilman Wells is in the business men's excursion party, probably for the purpose of protecting some of his fellow-Councilmen from good advice.

While no definite time is fixed for the return of the excursionists, the Councilmen will come back in ample time for the important duty of attending the circus.

Mayor Morris remains in town, having felt, perhaps, that if he went to Los Angeles advantage would be taken of his absence to revive the smoke nuisance.

Those enterprising hophodums who have been throwing fire-balls on residences on the West Side are entitled to something more than a few kind words from Judge Brown.

But the hierarchy will hardly feel conscientiously bound to return the property of the Schettler depositors,

given it as tithing, there being no law to compel it to do that.

THE CHIEF KNOCKER BEGINS KNOCK.

It was a matter of course that the organ of the church and of monopoly would not be able to see any virtue in the Newhouse offer to furnish better and cheaper light to this city. That organ stood committed to the old monopoly and inefficiency, even when it offered no more than a right of way over its land for the city's water flume, and when it demanded a fifty-year extension of its consolidated franchises beyond the forty-two years which the longest of these has to run. It could see no reason to oppose that voracious grab, no reason why the city should ask something substantial in consideration of its giving the Smith company a consolidation and franchise, nor the millions of dollars for which it was not paying the city one cent.

Of course, the organ of the Smith monopoly is able to prove to its own satisfaction that fifteen cents per kilowatt is lower when charged by the old company than ten cents is when charged by Newhouse. And though the franchise asked by the Smith monopoly is really worth nothing to the company, and it counsels that monopoly to withdraw its offer to benefit the city by asking for it, the Newhouse franchise would be worth unnumbered millions to him, and he should be fined heavily by way of exactions for daring to ask for it. Mercifully, however, it refrains from suggesting that he be inconspicuously imprisoned.

The crowning triumph of the church and monopoly organ, however, is in its belittling of the plant Mr. Newhouse proposes to put in. It admits that Mr. Newhouse is able to establish "a lighting plant of the kind indicated" (he offered to put in one of ample capacity and guarantee it), "but," says the organ, "its extent is so limited, and its future course so doubtful," and so on, in a strain of suspicion and "knocking" utterly contemptible.

Those words about extent being limited and future course doubtful, apply in fact, and most appositely, to the present company. The experience of the consumers has been exasperating in this particular. Their complaint has been hot and constant on this very point; the light they receive is dim, far below standard; and the reason for this is the limited capacity of the company to do any better. This has been repeatedly pointed out, has been repeatedly admitted by the company, and relief promised and never supplied. And this it is which makes the future course of the company doubtful. There is, in fact, no more reason to suppose that it will remedy faults in the future any more than it has done in the past. It has promised as fervently as it could promise, and has always broken the promise. Why should the public put any further trust in the promises of the Smith concern?

On the other hand, the proposition of Mr. Newhouse is not in the least doubtful, either as to capacity or charges to be made. He says he will put in a five-thousand horse-power plant, and if that isn't enough, he will make it ten thousand. He makes explicit and exact statements about what he will charge for service; one does not need to stop and try to figure out that fifteen is less than ten, in dealing with his proposition. It is all a plain, straightforward statement.

The church and monopoly organ is extremely anxious that the Newhouse proposition to build a two-million-dollar reduction plant within thirty miles of this town be left entirely out of the account. Why? Evidently for the same old reason. It would work against the Smith monopoly; it would build up a monster business which would yield no tithing money to the itching palm of the avaricious, mammon-worshipping hierarchy; it would bring in a large, industrious population, who could not be counted on to yield implicit obedience to the hierarchy.

For the reason that it would not fill the coffers of the tithe-master, and would interfere with the monopoly and graft of the chief obstructionist to the progress of this city, the church and monopoly organ turns loose its opposition and its sneers upon the magnificent programme outlined by Mr. Newhouse. That is the long and the short of it, but principally the short. It tells the story to perfection; and the church and monopoly organ could have saved a column and a half of its "unvaluable" space by putting the matter squarely as it is.

But the people of this city understand the whole subject thoroughly. They understand the mean, selfish, grasping, obstructive, and damaging policy of President Smith's monopolistic combination. And they comprehend fully the liberal, public-spirited relief-giving offer made by Mr. Newhouse.

And they are heart and soul with Mr. Newhouse, and want his offer accepted.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL NUISANCE.

The Sultan of Morocco is a young man who shows great aptness to learn, and he has just taken a leaf out of the diplomacy-book of the Sultan of Turkey. Last year, France and Great Britain came to agreement upon various points of discordance in their foreign policies theretofore. In the compensating round-up, France was conceded "a free hand" in Morocco. This meant the gradual absorption of that country by France, whose constant Algerian border disputes give frequent opportunities for the shifting of the line ever to the westward.

But the other day the Kaiser landed at Tangier and spoke words that would block the game altogether. He declared that German rights must be

protected, and that he would recognize the complete independence of the Moorish Sultan, and the integrity of his domains. That was Abdul Aziz's opportunity. Backed by the Kaiser's guarantee of immunity from encroachment or the impairment of his sovereignty in any essential, he promptly announces that while not opposing France's proposed reforms, he will consent to their being carried out only by a concert of the European powers.

That has been the strength and reliance of the Sultan of Turkey for decades; for he well knows that the concert of European powers can not be obtained in any matter of importance, and so there is no reform in Turkey. It will now be the same in Morocco; the interposition of the German Emperor has the effect of providing a state of affairs that will maintain an international nuisance at the western end of the Mediterranean, as the policy he has put into effect there has maintained an international nuisance at the eastern end of that sea.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

Attorney-General Moody has submitted to the Hon. Stephen B. Eldkins, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, an opinion of great force and ability, on certain questions relating to the Constitutional power of the Government to regulate transportation, and where that power vests, in case it exists at all.

First in consideration, he takes up the numerous cases from the States that have come up to the Supreme Court, wherein the Legislature sought to regulate the charges of railroads for traffic which is exclusively within the State. In every case the power of the State to regulate was upheld, subject only to the restriction that the rates must be reasonable, and such as would afford the companies fair remuneration on their investments; the States may not, under the pretense of regulation, establish rates that would deprive the investors of fair returns on their money, nor such as would be practically confiscation. The Supreme Court held also that this proper power in the State was to be exercised by the Legislative department, and could be administered through a Board or Commission.

Next he takes up the question of the exercise by Congress, of like power over transportation by railroads doing an interstate business, so far as that business is concerned, this power to be exercised as a legislative regulation, and as in the case of the States, it can be administered through a Commission. But this power to fix rates and regulate interstate transportation cannot be conferred by Congress upon any Federal court, though questions arising under such regulation properly come before those courts for review when any contest arises. Repeated authorities are cited to prove that "the power to prescribe a tariff of rates for carriage by a common carrier is a legislative, and not an administrative or judicial function." But this legislative power may be exercised by an agency created by the law-making power.

The power so vested in Congress or the agency created by it for this regulation of interstate commerce is not in conflict with section 9, paragraph 6, article 1 of the Constitution, which forbids any preference being given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. The regulation of railway charges, being made without any reference to discrimination between ports, and any inequality respecting them arising only by reason of nearness or remoteness of one or another from the point of shipment, the Constitutional inhibition referred to is so indirect that it would have no application.

But, as in the case of the regulation by States of transportation wholly within their own boundaries, the rule would apply that the rates so fixed must be reasonable, allowing of fair returns on the investment, and avoiding all results that would be confiscatory.

The learned Attorney-General finds, then, that "there is a governmental power to fix the maximum future charges of carriers by railroad, vested in the States with regard to transportation exclusively within the States, and vested in Congress with regard to all other transportation;" that this power may be exercised through an administrative body not invested with judicial functions; that this power cannot be conferred upon Federal courts, but that these courts have the power to determine in any case whether the rates fixed are confiscatory; that the rates fixed by such administrative agency must be reasonable, just, and impartial.

It is a far-reaching series of conclusions, and must have a powerful effect on the determination of Congress as affecting this great question.

PROGRESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

They are getting on in the Philippines. Governor-General Wright's proclamation setting the date of calling the Philippine assembly for March 27, 1907, was published in the Manila American of March 29th. The act of Congress which provided for taking the census of the islands provided also that two years after the results of that census were published, such assembly should be called. This assembly is to be elected by popular suffrage, and after it has convened and organized, all the legislative power theretofore conferred upon the Philippine Commission in all that part of these islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, shall be vested in a Legislature consisting of two houses, the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly. But this election of a Philippine assembly is to be held only

on the condition that a general and complete peace, with recognition of the authority of the United States, shall in the meantime have continued in the territory of these islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes. If this is the case, the Philippine Commission shall certify the same to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon direct the Commission to proceed and call the representative assembly referred to. This is more rapid progress than this country had been led to expect would be had. Its results will be watched with intense interest, though the proclamation is indefinite on some points; as for instance, whether the election will proceed as to those provinces that have been peaceable, leaving out those that have been turbulent; or whether all will have to wait until there has everywhere been peace and quiet and loyalty.

Another step toward throwing the responsibility for peace and order upon the people is a proclamation from the Commission requiring the natives to aid the authorities in running down the lawless gangs of ladrones in disaffected localities. This will bring home to the people their personal responsibility in enforcing the law and maintaining its supremacy. The American urges a law requiring the natives of disaffected provinces to pay out of their own pockets the cost of subduing lawlessness therein. Undoubtedly this would be a powerful deterrent of lawlessness, and the suggestion is well worth consideration. For, with the general insular government paying the bills for the suppression of these lawless bands, it actually pays the leaders of the robber bands to keep up their depredations, and it pays those who are not of the bands to have the troubles kept up for the sake of the money distributed in the region by the troops which are called in to suppress the disturbers.

The signs of progress in the archipelago are very cheering; and the best part is the disposition to so direct matters as to throw the responsibility for progress right upon the natives themselves.

THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the Political Science Quarterly, of Boston, Mr. S. P. Orth, discussing defects in the management of public schools, shows that the ideal conditions of such management must combine popular control with responsible professional efficiency. The stumbling-block as a rule, is political interference. He gives some flagrant instances of this, and expresses the very sound opinion that "the ultra-democratic sentiment which frowns upon appointive offices and the holding of offices for long terms, and which does not desire the centralization of responsibility, has wrought much harm in our school administration."

He finds that so under the ordinary boards of education. But he finds in Cleveland, Ohio, a model system. This is all the more surprising, since there is no county supervision of schools in Ohio, practically no supervision and no concerted plan for city supervision. Every county has maintained an isolated unit, every city has evolved its own plan; the whole system has been chaotic. The State has no normal schools. Repeated decisions of the courts have given setbacks to the laws for educational progress as being unconstitutional. The only plan for a State system of education, co-ordinate and uniform, that was ever framed into law in Ohio, was the plan evolved by the first State Superintendent of Schools in 1837, and that was repealed after 18 years, because it gave too much power to the superintendent, and tended to focalize responsibility.

Finally, in 1890 the city of Cleveland asked for and obtained a new form of municipal government, which at the same time put the school management of the city entirely outside of the control of the municipality as such. It divided the school control into three branches, legislative, executive and professional.

The legislative branch comprises a council of seven members elected at large for a term of two years. It elects a president and clerk, the latter being paid \$2000 a year. All matters affecting expenditure come before the council, and all purely legislative matters are vested in it.

The executive department comprises a director, elected for two years by popular vote. He receives a salary of \$5000 a year, and must give bond for \$25,000. He appoints, subject to the confirmation of the Council, the Superintendent of Instruction. He executes all the contracts, supervises the erection of the buildings, procures all supplies and apparatus, and appoints all the employees except the teachers. He has a veto upon all resolutions passed by the Council appropriating money, to the approval of contracts, to the purchase or sale of property, to the levying of taxes, or to the adoption of new school-books. The Council can override his veto only by a four-fifths vote. The director can remove the Superintendent, for cause to be stated to the Council in writing.

The professional work is in charge of the Superintendent of Instruction, who, on appointment by the director, shall remain in office during good behavior. He appoints all teachers, and discharges them at will. He practically arranges the course of study, and has supreme control of the educational side of the schools. The only limitations upon his authority in his department are the power of the Council to determine the number of teachers, and the power of the director to depose them for cause.

There is also a school board of four members, appointed by the Mayor for terms of four years, not more than

two to be of the same political party. The members of this board receive no pay. All tax levies for school purposes must be submitted to that board, but for the general school levy the City Council can by a three-fourths vote override its action and fix its own figures. Subject to this control the school board has the power to levy taxes and to legislate concerning financial matters, but must not levy a greater tax than seven mills on the property valuation. No appropriation can be made for a longer period than one year, and no contract shall be entered into or expenditure voted unless the auditor has first certified that the money is in the treasury.

Under this plan the school administration is not responsible to the city municipality, but to the people. It has worked well; the executive department, on which all hinges, has been free from scandals, the equipments have been ample, and the facilities have been sufficient. The common complaint in large cities of lack of school room, has not been heard much in Cleveland. The school board has not abused its taxing power. The efficiency of the educational work has been excellent; the schools rank high, are popular, and have met every requirement; the people support them and the system enthusiastically.

Some of this must now be read in the past tense, as considerable modifications were made by the last Legislature, all in the way of concessions to prejudice and politics. A new board is provided for, and the Superintendent is shorn of his independent power, and can be chosen for no longer term than five years. But the general features of the system remain, and are a vast improvement on the old board system.

COMPARISON IS ABSURD.

The Joseph F. Smith franchise proposition. The Samuel Newhouse franchise proposition.

These are the two franchise propositions now before the city.

To compare the two would be absurd. To contrast them is easy.

The first asks everything, and gives practically nothing; it is a clear incus on the city now and will be so for as long as it may have power to afflict the people.

Its plant is scattered, disjointed, inefficient; it confessedly cannot supply light and power either as satisfactory in character or as cheaply as other plants in this State can and do. And yet it seeks the consolidation and extension of its franchises, just as if it were a good and effective plant, and were supplying satisfactory service.

But with a concern which is not able to give as good service, nor at as cheap a rate as others give and charge, even now, what an infamous imposition it would be upon this city and its people to compel them to stand for fifty years the debilitated service that is already out of date! What possible excuse can be pleaded for such an exercise of rank folly, the infliction of such an outrage upon the inhabitants of Salt Lake?

But it may be said that with the consolidation and extension of the franchises of this company, as impudently demanded and insisted upon by President Smith for his effete monopoly, that concern would put in an improved plant and give better service. We have all heard this sort of talk for years, and what has come of it? Nothing whatever. There have been pretended improvements, but they did not improve. There have been alleged reinforcements to the light and power capacity of the concern, but they did not reinforce in any degree that the consumers could note. But all the time, on the contrary, there was complaint of bad service, and the plant became more and more run down. And all the time the permanent investment charge was far beyond any reasonable capitalization, and the "fixed charges" were enormously beyond what even a good and sufficient plant should have inflicted upon it. Beyond any question, the swelling of these "fixed charges" that the people would have to meet in their schedule of rates, would be the chief noticeable "improvement" that the people would feel.

And for this, the Council is asked to bind the city for fifty years, not only to this infirm and greedy monopoly, but to refrain from any attempt to really enforce good service, or to help itself by putting in a municipal plant.

On the other hand, Mr. Newhouse proposes to put in a plant sufficient for all purposes, one that will be up to date, will meet every requirement for light and power, at a cost to the people of one-third below the present schedule of the old monopoly.

He agrees to get to work at once on his great plant, and to pursue work upon it with diligence until it is finished.

He agrees to confer upon the city genuine benefits equal to the sham benefits which the Smith corporation pretends to confer but does not.

He agrees to make this scheme of his for the lighting of the city and furnishing power to it, a part of a vast investment which will put in an ore-reducing plant near the city, of far greater capacity than any other in the world.

He agrees to pay a fair tax on the gross earnings of his light and power business in the city, and to furnish an immense plant which will be taxed also on its fair appraised valuation.

His scheme has the warm approval of the business men of this city, and of the people in general, precisely as the Smith scheme has the disapproval and has earned the disgust of the peo-

ple and of the business community in general.

And there is the contrast. As we said at the first, it is not a comparison, for the two propositions, being opposite, one being for the benefit and upbuilding of the city and the other a mere parasite, troublesome and hampering, do not admit of being compared.

We shall soon know which the Council prefers, the affliction or the benefit. But there can be no question as to where the business and the popular preference lies. It is with practically unanimous and loud-shouting voice for Mr. Newhouse's magnificent proposition to help, serve efficiently and upbuild Salt Lake.

MEXICO'S NEW MONETARY LAW.

Under the plan of monetary revision in Mexico, (the law became operative on May 1st,) the free coinage of silver is suspended, and the present Mexican gold coins will be legal tender after July 1st of next year.

New silver coins will be struck and exchanged for gold coin or bullion only at the rate of 11.57 grains of pure gold per peso. Gold thus bought may be sold to buy silver bars on the scale necessary for the silver mintage applied for.

The obligation to issue silver coins and the delivery of the same in exchange for gold will cease when the silver that would be contained in a peso has, in the City of Mexico, a value superior to 75 centigrams (11.57 grains) pure gold. Otherwise the obligation will be made effective within the period of time under the conditions fixed in the law.

The new subsidiary coins will be struck from metal obtained by the melting down of other silver coins of the current issue, unless the issue be applied for in exchange for gold.

The restriction imposed on coinage and emission are not applicable in the case of recoinage, but the total value represented by the new coins must be equal to that of pieces turned in for recoinage.

Any inhabitant of the Republic is entitled to exchange subsidiary coins for dollar (peso) pieces and vice versa, provided the amount is \$100, or an exact multiple thereof.

The theoretical unit of the monetary system is represented by 75 centigrams (11.57 grains) pure gold, and denominated a peso. Pesos have been coined hitherto with a weight of 24.438 grams pure silver. The peso is divided into 100 centavos, the coins to be struck as follows: Gold, 10 and 5 pesos; silver, 1 peso, 50, 20, and 10 centavos; nickel, 5 centavos; bronze, 2 centavos and 1 centavo. The power of coining will appertain exclusively to the executive, and the power of private persons to introduce gold and silver bullion into the mints of coinage will be abolished. The mintage of new gold coins will be confined to the quantity necessary to effect an exchange with the present gold coins, which cease to be legal tender after July 1, 1906. Under special circumstances the executive is authorized to permit the free coinage of gold.

We find these particulars in a report from the Department of Commerce and Labor. It appears that the new law not only does away with the free coinage of silver, but also restricts the coinage of gold, though it allows the President to authorize the free coinage of gold under special circumstances. The new law will undoubtedly be of great advantage to the commerce of Mexico, and a considerable addition to the convenience of the transactions of the business men of that country.

TRADE, BUSINESS, AND FINANCE.

The week has been much devoted to jubilation over the inauguration of regular service over the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, the first through train on regular schedule having departed on Monday evening last at 8:30. It had a smooth and easy run on schedule time, meeting the corresponding train from Los Angeles half way, and exchanging felicitations and courtesies. The train from Los Angeles arrived here Wednesday morning, on schedule time, as the Salt Lake train did Los Angeles. The through service is now a regular thing, and will soon be commonplace.

A large excursion from this city departed last night for Los Angeles, comprising a large number of members of the Commercial Club, many of the prominent business men and citizens, they will join with Los Angeles in the official celebration of the opening of the road, and will take steps to cement the friendship and close intercourse that are proper between the termini of this great new line—the Salt Lake Route.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was held in this city on Friday, the 5th instant. It made no change in the directorate, but took the highly important step of authorizing the issue of a hundred million dollars in stock. The purpose of this issue is to replace some of the former paper of the company, and also to arrange for better Eastern connections, the acquisition of the Chicago & Northwestern being one of the things most frequently mentioned in this connection. This stock is to be placed as the deals calling for it are made; and the street is well prepared to receive the issue favorably. Time was when an issue like this would have started the world; but at a time when the moneyed interests of the country take up a hundred and thirty millions in Japanese bonds with scarcely a ripple on the financial sea, there is not much to wonder at, even on a hundred million issue of a great railroad company.

The mines continue their large and rich output. The new strikes in the well-

known producers live on, while the great discoveries in western Nevada continue to point to the capture of that immense ore of the smelters of this valley, be a prize worth the effort. This valley is offering the great ore-reducing interior country.

The week has seen an object sprung by Mr. Newhouse upon Pelican Point, a tremendous reduction plant, the Con. of Bingham, an excavation having been found there, any conflicting interest, to cost not less than two and will be capable of handling immense tonnage. A rail built from the company Bingham to the new area, and a town, with all the stories, is to be built there, will be Bostonia. It is a such magnitude as to startle the world, and assurance will not be long until the will begin.

The season promises to be highly favorable for the furrier. The prices of pelts and a good year is indicated by ample rainfall of last month. The sheep-shearing is in with clips of more than average quality. The prices for stockmasters have been low for many years, so that the industry is on the top of prosperity.

The State is in excellent financial and industrial condition was a good and profitable branch of industry, and year holds out every prospect even better.

The great event of the city was the magnificent Samuel Newhouse to put in electric plant and furnish power to the city at one-third the rates now charged, prior service. It is the great that has ever been offered while a number of Councilmen up to the old monopoly inferior service and exactions, it cannot be possible would fail to accept the made by Mr. Newhouse.

Trade is good in the city, the prices are fair. The bank show a gain of 25.1 per cent of the corresponding week. Realty has sprung into with the opening of the Los Angeles, and the purchase of real estate by investors, who were placed prices so low here for decades in view of the certainty of one of the great cities. Building has already begun, and the present season less be a close rival of the made in this line here does not surpass it.

In the country at large, progress is shown in most. Aside from the Chicago and Little friction between labor and employment. Railway earnings showed a gain of 10.3 per cent for April of last year. Trades are especially active measures of trade volume satisfactory increase over at this date. Business failures and liabilities smaller than Bank clearances show a volume, the increase for New York City over the week last year being 10.3 per cent, the increase for the side of New York, the last per cent, the increase for the last year.

In stocks, liquidation has been the week, with a tendency caused by the falling of the railroad interests of the west. There was a good reaction, but an effective rally then the selling was reversed, touched lower levels than. But the feeling is generally optimistic is generally optimistic, adjustments will soon be buoyant reaction.

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